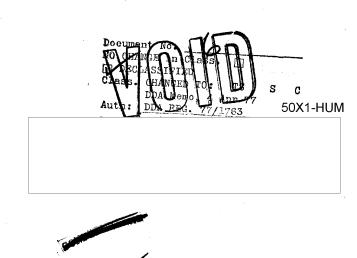
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- In a meeting with General Georgiev on 25 July 1947, ex-Ambassador Nadolny received approval of his plans for a petition requesting the Allies to establish a central German government. The text of the petition as drafted by Nadolny and edited by Leo Skrzypczynski is contained in Attachment I, together with the proposed list of signers.
- 2. Georgiev expressed to Nadolny his agreement with the proposed text and his opinion that this effort must not be allowed to fail. Georgiev urged Nadolny to travel throughout Germany himself in order to collect the desired signatures. Georgiev offered no objections to any of the proposed signers but requested the addition of Karl Arnold, Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia; Dr. Josef Muller, CSU Chairman; and Hans Jendretzky, Russian Zone chairman of the FDGB.
- 3. Nadolny did not include Schumacher's name, out of deference to the Russians. CDU circles have suggested to Nadolny that it would then be tactful to drop the names of the other party leaders, namely Kaiser, Pieck, and Kulz.



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## ATTACHTENT I Nadolny's Petition for a Central Cerman Government

To the Governments of the French Republic he USSR the United Kingdom the United States of America



The German signers of this document, realizing their responsibility to the German people, have consulted among themselves and take leave to submit to the governments of the Allied Powers the following document.

After the military collapse and capitulation of the Hitler government, the victorious illies declared the mar with the German Reich to be at an end and replaced it by a state of occupation serving to prepare for the peace. During this state of occupation there was to be at first no German government, and the supreme governmental authority in Germany was to be emercised by the four fillied Commanders—in—Chief in the Allied Control Council. On the other hand, the fillies have announced their agreement that Germany is to be treated as an economic unit and that a central German administration consisting of six state secretaries is to be formed for this purpose; further, that the government of all of Germany is to follow on the same basis and that the entire German people is to be treated as a unit and that a peace treaty is to be prepared by the Council of Foreign Finisters that can be accepted by a German government as soon as the latter is formed.

The above statements leave no room for doubt that the German people as a whole are not to share the fate of the Nazi government, but that Germany is to continue to exist in the future as a united state under a German government. They thus confirm the corresponding statements of leading Allied statesmen and the texts of their respective agreements. We point to the principles of peace in the Atlantic Charter and the statement of Generalissimo Stalin on the continuity of the Germans as a people and a state, as well as the text of the Potsdam Agreement, according to which the German people are not to be enslaved or destroyed but are to live as a free people among the other free peace-loving peoples of the vorld.

Two years have passed since the conclusion of the war.
During this period Germany has been disarmed and demilitarized,
denazification and punishment of war criminals has been largely
completed, democratization has been executed to a large degree
from the smallest units up to the land governments. As a result
administration has been turned over essentially to German authorities, with minor differences among the zones. For the completion
of this period of preparation for peace and the improvement of the
democratic machinery of the German state one thing is still lacking: the reestablishment of a central government for all of Germany.

while this central government is unquestionably the logical and timely product of previous developments, it is also an urgent necessity in view of the present general situation. Today in Europe we face the danger of a separation of European countries into eastern and western blocs. The line between them passe: down through Germany. There is a great danger that a Germany thus divided may become a field of tension between East and West, threatening the future of Europe and the world if this division continues. In the interest of preserving peace it is urgently necessary that the national unity of Germany be restored by establishing a central German authority and thus restoring Germany's position as a conciliatory bridge between East and West in order to remove the present friction between western and castern states.



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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

-2-ATTACHILIT I



This necessity is recognized by statesmen of all the allied nations. Its execution should therefore no longer be delayed. The demands regarding the national structure and the services of Germany can more easily be met by a German government than without. Doubtless it will also be an advantage in the preparation for the London Conference. And for the German people it will mean renewed hope and a great development of activity and initiative to overcome their present plight.

The signers therefore request the four allies to commission the Allied Control Council to appoint a provisional central Germent government and put it to work. In our opinion its primary tasks would be:

- 1. The general administration and government of Germany, so far as the whole of Germany is concerned, under the general direction of the Allied Control Council and with the active support of the Land governments.
- 2. Assistance in the prompt economic recovery of Germany in order to eliminate the distress of the German people and the other European peoples.
- 3. Preparation of a timely revision of the still valid Weimar Constitution and of an electoral law for a German national assembly, the conduct of elections and the creation of a state of constitutional government.
- 4. Support of the deputy foreign ministers and the Allied Control Council in the preparation for the London Conference and the peace treaty.

The signers are convinced that the establishment of a central German government will go far to guarantee further peaceful developments and thus bring about the much desired state of permanent general peace.

Proposed Signers:

Jacob Kaiser andreas Hermes Paul Löbe hilhelm Fieck Fritz Ebert Prof. Geiler Geh. Rat Planck Ambassador Nadolny Paul Wegner Prof. Sauerbruch Skrzypczynski Wilhelm Furtwängler Prof. Kolbe Prof. Heisenberg Clemens Lammers Martin Niemöller Graf Preysing Dibelius Bishop Probst Griber Cardinal Frings Grafin Marion Moltke Prof. Alfred Weber Frau Dr. Zahn-Harnack Prof. Mitscherlich Prof. Otto Warburg COMPIDENTA Ricarda Huch Ernst lechert President Schiffer Dr. Wilhelm Külz